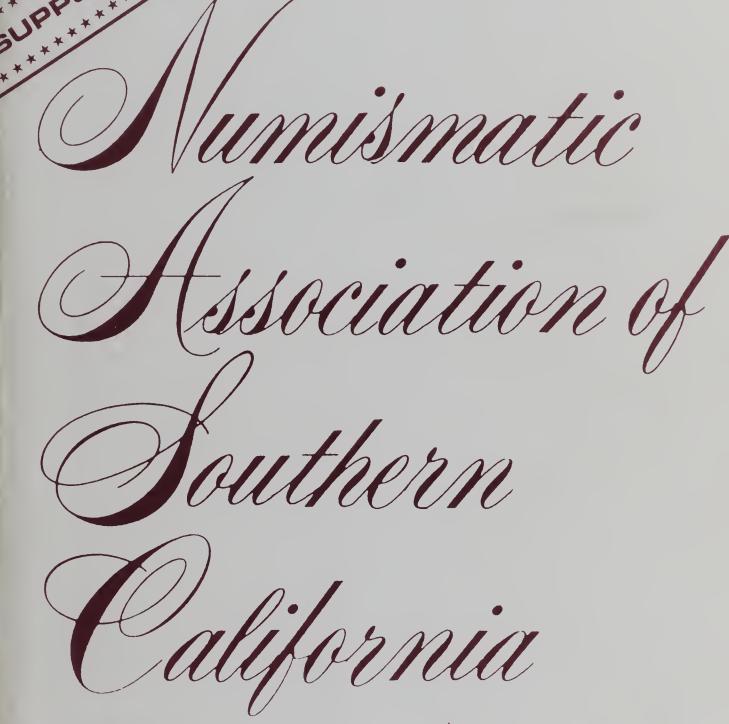
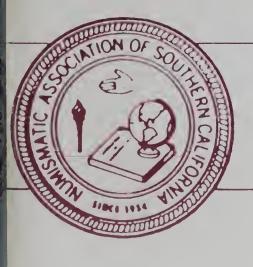


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SPRING 1992



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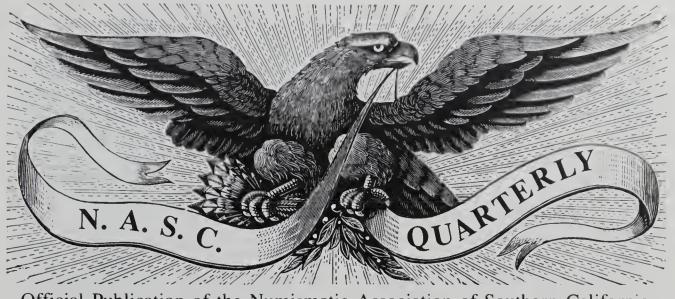
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American Numismatic Association



Official Publication of the Numismatic Association of Southern California

SPRING 1992/VOLUME XXXIV, NUMBER 1

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I am pleased to report that the last Golden State Show was a success. The attendance was better, the dealers were busier, and the forums/meetings wee well attended. My sincere thanks go to all our members who patronized and worked at the show. The NASC table was well-manned and we took in a number of new members. I am very grateful for your continued dedication to the Association.

The NASC Awards Breakfast Program was, in my estimation, the "premier event" of the entire show. We were honored to have an outstanding educational program on "California Commemoratives" presented by Mary and Jerry Yahalom; and special guests, Beth Deisher, Editor of *Coin World*; and Helen and Don Carmody. Helen is ANA's Region 8 coordinator and a declared candidate for their 1993 Board.

How many of you read the *Numismatic News* January 14 editorial entitled "Help Wanted?" It dealt with the all-important consideration, "that without the collector, the hobby is lost, and without state and regional collector organizations, the future of coin collecting is in dire straits."

"These organizations serve as the backbone of the hobby; if they fail, we all fail. How can we encourage new collectors to enter the hobby, if there are no local, state, or regional clubs to join? It is a problem for everyone."

Most organizations are facing hard times. Rising costs of publication, falling membership revenues, and lack of support all contribute to the problem. But this is nothing new.



The situation is, however, reversible. It only requires that the majority of collectors get off the sidelines and help. Each collector has his or her role to play. Each of us cannot sit idly by and wait for the NASC or other local clubs to fail and falter. We have no one to blame but ourselves for the state of the hobby and, maybe in the long run, the state of the coin market as well.

The future of the hobby is in our hands. Help is needed in all areas. We need to share ideas on how to cut operating costs, increase support from the dealer community, and most of all to attract new members.

As to the latter, may I suggest each one of us introduce at least one individual to NASC and/or a local club during National Coin Week, April 19-25. A membership application for the NASC can be found in this *Quarterly*. Dues are a bargain at \$10.

Please, the hobby needs your help. YOUR HELP IS WANTED!





ERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB

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Our Vedugo Hills Coin Club is 28 years old this year. We have been fortunate through these years to have some of the finest numismatists to help form this club and keep it going as strong as we are today, giving of their time to work on our many endeavors.

We just finished our 27th annual coin show. I consider it one of our finest. We had forty (40) bourse tables sold. The dealers we talked with were happy with the one day show.

This was our second year at the Lake View Terrace Recreation Center. Our first year was not one of our better years. We had just moved show locations and the building is somewhat off the beaten path. However, 1992 changed all that. People were by then familiar with the location, the weather was cool and crisp, and everyone was ready to get out and do something — since the week before there was rain off and on. We had over 300 paid attendance, plus a lot of juniors who were admitted free. Our exhibits fell off this year. This is something we must work on now.

We had a great deal of free publicity and a lot of paid publicity. The Verdugo Hills Coin Club wants to thank the N.A.S.C. for the full page ad you published for us.

At our regular monthly meeting we have from 35 to 50 people in attendance. We spend \$150.00 per month for door prizes. At our May meetings we have a brown bag auction where we spend \$200.00 on the auction, plus the regular \$150.00 for door prizes. At Christmastime for our party we spend close to \$500.00 for door prizes. We have outstanding speakers or someone with a slide program each month. Our club donates Red Books to libraries and scout organizations.

We would enjoy having you visit our club. We meet the second Monday of every month at 7:30 at the Glendale Federal Savings building in the back downstairs: 2350 Honolulu Avenue, Montrose, California. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043. We give an early-bird prize at 7:15 p.m., so our meetings usually start pretty much on time.

Thanks again to N.A.S.C. for the nice ad and the support you have given us over the years.

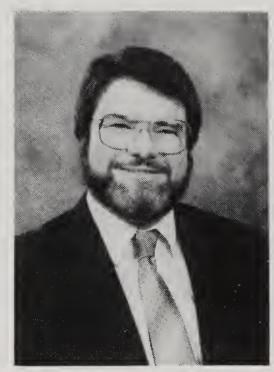
R.M. Gordon, for the Verdugo Hills Coin Club

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

"Better days are here again!" is the battle-cry most often heard these days in the rare coin hobby. And the pundits may well be right. After an absolutely dismal past two years when interest in rare coins followed the path of a ballistic missile, things may be looking up. And what better time for us, as a numismatic organization, to reflect on what we can do differently this time around the track. What are our top priorities as an association of collectors and member clubs?

It's time for the Quarterly to take stock of what its objectives are, as well. One goal for this coming year is to publish more information about what's actually going on in the NASC. (There is much happening and our new President is off to fast start!) As for the *Quarterly*, which is a primary means of communication between members of the NASC, the idea is to make the publication more personal and "newsy." After all, if it's numismatic facts that a reader wants. there is a veritable mountain of books continually coming onto the market to serve this purpose. One such book (by an NASC member) is reviewed in this issue.

What can the *Quarterly* do? There could be a summary of the minutes of the open board meetings made available through the *Quarterly*. Who's doing what? What plans are on the horizon, and what is the thinking of the various members about those plans. For the sake of accountability, what are the assignments and tasks to be performed, and who is responsible. Also, we have been blessed with a



large number of "behind-the-scenes" workers. Each one could be publicly thanked in the pages of the *Quarterly*.

On a broader front, upcoming events that would be of interest to Southland collectors should be highlighted. News about commercial coin shows, club seminars, and important meetings should find their way into our publication. Certainly, coin shows sponsored by member clubs should be supported with free advertising in the *Quarterly*.

The NASC must champion the cause of local coin clubs, and the *Quarterly* can be part of that effort. Their success is our success. The *Quarterly* can also be a practical means of encouraging young collectors — first of all, by offering them recognition, and secondly by voicing their concerns.

The NASC must serve as a resource for its individual members and its member clubs. Presently, a number of unique services are available (ten new slide programs for club meetings are listed in this issue), and the *Quarterly* can be used to spread the word! Important local club news should be highlighted in the pages of the *Quarterly*. This issue we let the President of the Verdugo Coin Club talk about his club and its recent coin show.

What will it take to implement the above suggestions? YOU! You, the membership of the NASC, can help to make the *Quarterly* a better publication. Send me your ideas, and I'll listen! Let me know what you like and don't like. You can help by writing

"first-person" articles for the *Quarterly* based on your collecting interests or personal remembrances (such as Murray Singer's story in this issue).

The bottom line is this. The NASC, as well as all other large numismatic organizations, is at a fork in the road. One path leads to a revitalized club, the other to a shrinking membership and possibly an ultimate demise. It's happened elsewhere. Keep in mind that the *Quarterly* is a pivotal asset to the NASC. Together, let's use it wisely!



NASC BOARD MEETING DATES FOR 1992 May 31, 1992 August 30, 1992 December 6, 1992

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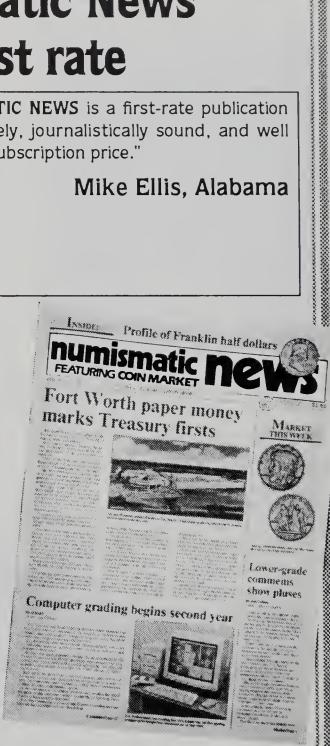


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MESSAGE FROM PAST PRESIDENT, CHARLES COLVER

Since my final President's Message somehow got lost on the cutting room floor, Editor Jeff allowed me one more chance. And because much of what I had to say I said at the NASC Awards Breakfast (February 2nd at the Golden State Show), this will be a short one.

I now appreciate being in the ranks where few others have been, that is, being president of our big three — NASC, CSNA, COIN, as well as a chapter of SIN. The untimely death of Corky Ayers caused me to serve almost three years as president of NASC. But they have been enjoyable years, passing only too quickly.

With these few words the message I really want to convey starts with a big "thanks." We don't hear this word often enough among our ranks. I owe a huge "thanks" to all our of-

ficers and members, for their support and kind thoughts. Without the team effort there would be no organization. But I especially thank those who gave so much extra effort — they know who they are.

During my administration, the most important event to take place was the combined effort that produced the Golden State Coin Show. It has been successful in bringing the four clubs together, and enabling us to "stay in business." The Committee of Eight deserves a good share of that word, "thanks." My special thanks also go to Editor Jeff and Secretary Lynda.

I wish I could shake hands with all of you out there and give a personal note of thanks. But I hope my message is clear to all: Long live NASC and its members, I love you all!

A Special Thanks to:

THE 1992 GOLDEN STATE CONVENTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Banquet	Ethel Lenhert
Bourse	
Convention Chairman	Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald
Educational Forum	Charles Colver
Program	Phil Iversen
Registration	Mary Yahalom
Security	Angus Bruce

IT'S SHOW TIME!

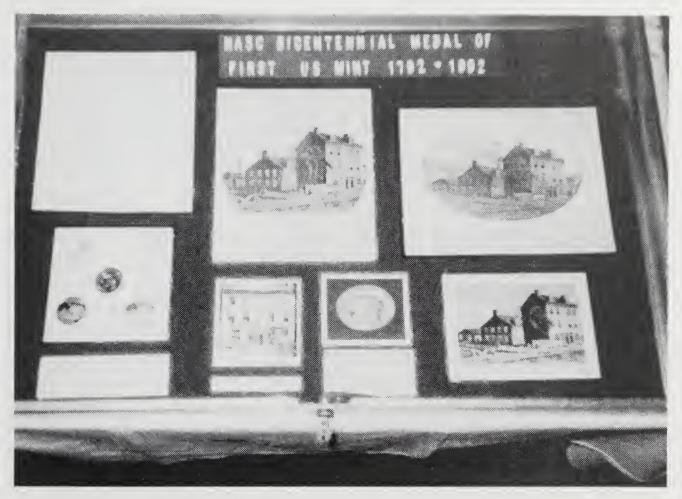
(Golden State Show Jan. 31st — Feb. 2nd, 1992)



The N.A.S.C. Banner proudly hangs at the entrance of the Golden State Show.



A bird's eye view of the convention lay-out prior to opening for business.



The N.A.S.C. Convention medal for this year's Golden State Show was absolutely outstanding! Here is Al Hall's Exhibit about the creative process which resulted in such incredible medallic art.



The newly installed N.A.S.C. Officers for 1992-93. Can you match them up with the names on the back of the Quarterly? If not, learn who runs the club!

1992 NASC LITERARY AWARDS

(For Articles Published in 1991)

According to the reports of all who attended, the NASC Breakfast was a highlight of the 1992 Golden State Show. And marking this festive occasion were a number of noteworthy happenings, which included awards, speeches, and a time of good food and outstanding fellowship.

Important individual events included the installation of new NASC officers by ANA Region 8 representative, Helen Carmody; presentation of the Goodson Award to Jerry Yahalom; recognition of the Santa Barbara Coin Club for best member club publication; and last but not least, the incredibly well-done slide show by Mary and Jerry Yahalom, entitled "California Commemoratives."

But STOP THE PRESSES! As Editor of the *NASC Quarterly*, I should be forgiven for saying that one of the most important events of any NASC Breakfast is the Karl M. Brainard Memorial Literary Awards presentations. These awards are given to the three best original articles published in the Quarterly during the preceding year. And to present the Karl M. Brainard Literary Awards, we had none other than Beth Deisher, Editor of *Coin World*, to do the honors.

As usual, the winners represented a particularly high level of excellence, and it was a pleasure for me to congratulate each Literary Award recipient. In addition, every contributor to the *Quarterly* received a special convention medal struck in pure copper, as a token of the NASC's appreciation for their efforts.

And so we celebrate another year of the *Quarterly*. Thanks to the writers and the behind-the-scenes persons who make the publication work!

1991 NASC LITERARY AWARD WINNERS:

First Place

Writer: Mr. Murray Singer Article Title: "The King and I" Quarterly Issue: Fall/Winter 1991

Second Place

Writer: Dr. Sol Taylor
Article Title: "Collecting From Change in the 1990's"
Ouarterly Issue: Summer 1991

Third Place

Writer: Dr. Walt Ostromecki
Article Title: "Four U.S. Mint Superintendents Gather"
Quarterly Issue: Spring 1991



N.A.S.C. Quarterly Contributors and Staff (L to R): Dr. Walt Ostromecki, Jeff Oxman, Lynda Richards, Charles Colver, Murray Singer, Phil Iversen, & Steve Davis. Thanks to all!



Karl Brainard Literary Award Winners: Beth Deisher, Editor of Coin World, presenting to Dr. Walt Ostromecki on left (for Third Place), and First Place Winner, Murray Singer, on right.



President's Trophy Winners (L to R): Glendale Coin Club, Carol Booth, Editor; INSLA, Syd Singer, Assoc. Editor; Santa Barbara Coin Club, First Place Trophy; LACC, Paul Borack, Editor.



Installing Officer, ANA Representative Helen Carmody, with incoming N.A.S.C. President, Dr. Walt Ostromecki.



With a look of "glad it's over," Jerry and Mary Yahalom relax after giving one of the finest slide show presentations in memory. Well organized and researched, their talk entitled "California Commemoratives" thrilled the audience.



Bill Wisslead of Tustin Coin Club accepts the club's 25-Year Pin from Charles Colver at the N.A.S.C. Breakfast.

BICENTENNIAL OF FIRST U.S. MINT

By Al Hall

The Congressional Mint Act of April 2, 1792 specified the establishment of the Mint, its administration, coin fineness, kinds of coins to be struck, etc. Along with the adoption of a Federal Currency, based on the decimal system, the monetary structure of the new government under Pres. George Washington was put into motion. David Rittenhouse was appointed First Director of the U.S. Mint. He served 1792-1793, resigning due to ill health.

There is little doubt that without the support of Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, the monetary system would have been delayed further.

Director Rittenhouse issued the first warrant on July 18, 1792 to Frederick Hailer in the sum of \$4,266.67 to be paid by the Treasurer of the United States, Tristram Dalton to purchase property for the first mint.

The property consisted of 3 lots at 37 and 39 Seventh Street, and 631 Filbert Street. The buildings and grounds had been used as a distillery and stables. In 1794 another lot at 629 Filbert Street was purchased for \$1200.00. Prior to destruction in 1911, all 4 lots were owned and used by the Frank H. Stewart Electric Company who was responsible for the commission of the painting of the Old Mint by Edwin Lamasure of the Osborne Company in 1919.

The original buildings of brick and wood were supplemented later as the Mint's needs expanded by renting several adjacent buildings as Congress lacked the necessary funds to purchase them. Around 1815-1817 several wooden buildings were replaced with brick structures in a mint modernization program under Pres. James Madison.

The mint was closed due to the yellow fever epidemics in Philadelphia for periods of weeks to months in 1793, 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1803.

On July 7, 1911 Frank Stewart offered the Mint buildings to the City of Philadelphia for historic preservation. His offer was declined for lack of interest. The new 6 story steel and concrete building that was erected on the old mint location was called the "OLD MINT BUILDING."

The mint act of 1792 stated the Mint should be located at the seat of government. Congress authorized various extensions and finally on March 10, 1828 left it open until otherwise provided by law to remain in Philadelphia.

The second Mint, replacing the first Mint, was opened at Juniper and Chestnut in 1833 in Philadelphia, Pa.

Reference: History of the First United States Mint by Frank H. Stewart - 1974 (Original copyright 1924)

Congratulations to our lucky

1992

GOLD DRAWING WINNERS

1.	\$5 USA	_	Robert Meyer
2.	5 Peso	_	Dorsilla Fritcher
3.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Celia Parra
4.	2-1/2 Peso	_	N. Curlett
5.	\$5 USA	_	Cynthia Duran
6.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Foto Carrier
7.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Andre Hoogeveen
8.	5 Peso	_	Dr. Bruce A. Brown
9.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Hakim Hamidi
10.	\$10 USA	_	Rick Schramm
11.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Roy T. Iwata
12.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Roy T. Iwata
13.	5 Peso	_	L. M. Fletcher
14.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Louis E. Locke
15.	\$5 USA	_	Renee Pagel
16.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Steven R. Desens
17.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Robert E. Fitzgerald
18.	5 Peso	_	Louis E. Locke
19.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Leonora Donald
20.	\$20 USA	_	Fullerton Coins
21.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Ken Lane
22.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Louis E. Locke
23.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Mink
24.	1/4 Panda (China)	_	E.M. Allfie
25.	2-1/2 Peso	_	A. Coons
26.	5 Peso	-	P. Jackson
27.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Louis E. Locke
28.	2-1/2 Peso	_	E. Marie Menegatti
29.	2-1/2 Peso	_	E.M. Allfie
30.	\$10 USA	_	Bob Young
31.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Vic Kozack
32.	2-1/2 Peso	_	H. Mulvey
33.	2-1/2 Peso	_	Dana Polk
34.	2-1/2 Peso	_	K. Foulger
35.	4 Ducat (Austrian)	_	Nona Moore
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1962-63 George Bennett*

1963-64 Thomas Wood

1964-65 Karl Brainard*

1965-66 Murray Singer

1966-67 Walter Snyder*

1967-68 Edwin Borgolte*

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1984-85 Albertus Hoogeveen

1985-86 Phyllis Duncan Ellis*

1986-88 Lorna Lebold*

1988-89 Corky Ayers*

1990-91 Charles Colver

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U.S. TRADE DOLLAR

By Jeff Oxman

In the early 1870s, much of the agitation for a U.S. Trade dollar seemed rooted in two problems which were seen to demand the immediate attention of government. First, this country was quickly developing a huge surplus of silver, largely as a result of rapidly escalating Western production. According to a report from the Director of the Mint, U.S. silver mining output in 1860 amounted to 116,015 fine ounces, with a commercial value of only \$157,000. By 1872, this output had increased to 22,236,328 fine ounces, which was valued at \$29,396,000. The pressing question was what to do with this growing stockpile of silver in order to support the Western mining interests and, at the same time, preclude a collapse in prices.

Secondly, in what might normally be a totally unrelated situation, trade between the United States and the Orient was becoming increasingly important. The problem was that Chinese and Japanese merchants favored use of the Mexican peso, and in some cases, would accept no other coin. American businessmen were therefore forced to purchase pesos (often at significant premiums) to do business in the Orient.

The "obvious" solution? A U.S. Trade dollar struck from native American silver, which would successfully compete with foreign dollar-sized Trade coins, and, at the same time, use up our silver supplies!

But what is the old addage about the ''best laid plans of mice and men?'' Sadly, within six short years the U.S. Trade dollar was retired in infamy, having sparked a bitter domestic dispute and continuing political debate. Mercifully, it was the Act of March 3, 1891 that finally put the Trade dollar to rest: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable, coin into standard silver dollars bullion and Trade dollars now in the Treasury."

Such was the legacy of the U.S. Trade coin — it was born of the "Crime of '73"; spent a troubled youth under the watchful eyes of the authorities; and was gunned down before ever reaching its 21st birthday. It might have expected better, but the U.S. Trade dollar nevertheless represents one of the most intriguing chapters in all of American numismatics!

1881 U.S. TRADE DOLLAR



It would hardly be a coincidence that in 1873 the politically well-connected Dr. Henry R. Linderman received his re-appointment from President Grant to the position of Director of the Mint—the same year that the Coinage Act of 1873 was passed. The fact is that Dr. Linderman is credited with writing the Legislation and accomplishing its passage through Congress. Such accolades notwithstanding, it is unlikely Linderman either conceived of the idea or was involved in the proposal until its final revision.

Among the principal provisions of the Coinage Act of 1873 were the discontinuance of the standard silver dollar and the authorization of an entirely new coin, the U.S. Trade dollar. The Trade dollar would be coined as a regular issue containing 27.22 grams of silver, .900 fine, as compared to the standard silver dollar of 26.73 grams, .900 fine.

From 1879 through 1883, only Proof Trade dollars were authorized, as circulation strikes had already lost their legal tender status. 1881, the date featured here, boasted the lowest mintage of any of these Proof-only years.

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M.A.R.C.A. & The Society of Silver Dollar Collectors

U.S. TRADE DOLLAR PATTERNS OF 1873 Judd 1308



Pattern U.S. Trade dollars began as early as 1871 with what was first termed a "Commercial dollar." Judd quotes John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, as writing in 1871, "If... such a coin is authorized, it should be issued only as a commercial dollar, not a standard unit of account." Hence, the need to differentiate between the standard silver dollar and any form of trade dollar was clear from the beginning.

1872 marks a transition from the "Commercial dollar" designation to the "Trade dollar" designation, as indicated by Pattern dollars dated 1872 being struck with both types of reverse dies. By 1873 the name "Trade dollar" had prevailed for both patterns and the production issue.

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U.S. TRADE DOLLAR PATTERNS OF 1873

The Bailey Design



The first U.S. Trade dollars which were struck as regular issues in 1873 contained 27.22 grams of silver, .900 fine, as compared to the standard U.S. silver dollar of 26.73 grams, .900 fine. This .49 gram increase in silver content was designed to help the U.S. Trade dollar successfully compete with foreign Trade coins.

Bailey was a principal partner in the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle whose Silversmith business was located in Philadelphia. His unusual Head of Liberty motif appears only on two 1873 Trade dollar patterns. Although both share the same obverse, the reverse designs differ slightly in one respect — the motto "E PLURIBUS UNUM" is inscribed on a scroll above the eagle on one pattern, and is inscribed directly in the field above the eagle on the other.

Bailey patterns are known to have been struck in silver, copper, and aluminum. The specimen featured here has been attributed as a Judd Number 1281.

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THE PROOF AND I

(That Elusive Half Dollar)

By Murray Singer

It was quite early in my coin collecting experience that I decided to assemble a birth year proof set. I recall it was at a Los Angeles Coin Club meeting in mid-1953, a few months after I joined the club, that the idea germinated — and for an obvious reason.

A prominent collector and club member, Vreeland Fraser exhibited an extensive run of early proof sets with a scattering of dates from the 1870's through the early 1900's. It was a remarkable display, breathtaking in its beauty, with each set housed in an individual white plastic holder, the coins sparkling under the glow of the table lamps. Of course, it created tremendous interest; the sight of so many early coin types in proof condition was truly memorable. Also, the diversity of the denominations and types in the various sets was especially eyecatching. For instance, in addition to the familiar cent through dollar coins, the 10 piece 1872 set included a 2-cent, 3-cent silver, 3-cent nickel, and Trade dollar, and the 7 piece 1889 just the 3-cent nickel. Also notable was the change in the dime, quarter, and half dollar types from Liberty Seated to Barber in the 1892 and later sets. There were even a few 5 piece sets without the dollar in the early 1900's. There was however, no 1913.

Perhaps it was the 1883 set with the three nickel types — the shield and both Liberty Heads — that particularly



Buffalo nickel set that the year of my birth, 1913, had the two nickel types: Bison on raised ground in type I; Bison on a plain with recessed five cents in type II. There was even a third type, if one counted the unofficial, and for all intents and purposes, uncollectible 1913 Liberty Head.

In retrospect the profound impression the exhibit had on me was caused mainly because I had never before seen any of the obsolete denominations or most of the early series coins except in the pages of the Red Book.

As an additional footnote, the June 1953 Numismatist issue carried an advertisement by L.S. Werner, the late and widely respected New York dealer featuring early proof sets for sale and listing the 1872 at \$175, the 1882 at \$75, 1887 at \$90, and 1890 at \$65. In mentioning the then current prices, which are of course ridiculously cheap by today's standards, one must remember the wage structure and cost of living index at the time.

The idea crystallized a few weeks later through a remarkable coincidence that occurred during one of my frequent visits to my first and favorite coin dealer, Samuel Koeppel. It was Sam who steered me to the Los Angeles Coin Club and who suggested I join the A.N.A. — both organizations of primary importance in shaping my numismatic interest. I am deeply indebted to Mr. Koeppel for his patience and encouragement as well as his sage counsel.

On this occasion Sam asked the year of my birth and upon my reply brought out a lustrous 1913 proof

cent. It was beautiful, deep and red and I knew I had to have it. I asked the price and paid the \$3.00 he mentioned. Checking the Red Book later at home I found the cent booked at exactly the same price. My birth set was started and the hunt for other coins began.

At the time, tracking down specific dates of obsolete series coins in proof condition was no easy task. Today any coin dealer with access to a teletype can satisfy within an hour any but the unreasonable requests. most However, in 1953 there was no teletype, there was no Coin World and although Chet Krause had apparently initiated his Numismatic News on his dining room table in 1952, it consisted of a single sheet published monthly and I doubt that it reached the coast. If so, I hadn't heard of it. The only available sources for my wanted coins advertisements in Numismatist and Hewitt Brothers Numismatic Scrapbook, both monthly publications. Bourse dealers at the club and other local dealers handled more popular items and the proofs I needed were not usually found in the average inventory. Placing want lists with some of the national dealers who advertised scarcer material was a possibility, but did not promise to be productive because of the relative scarcity of the coins combined with their low dollar value.

There was very little incentive for the dealer to expend much time and energy. There were a few other publications of which I was aware; mainly price lists, one being the Philatelic Press (renamed later) published by Ray And Roy Lawrence of Animosa, Iowa, a folded oversized single sheet of newsprint. Converted from stamps to coins, it was primarily a house organ and price list. It and others like it would be unlikely to offer these particular coins.

What was left was attendance at any and all of the infrequent coin shows and conventions, and placing my name on the mailing lists of national and regional auction houses and of those dealers known for scarcer material. Speaking of conventions, the only important one held in Southern California at the time was the California State Numismatic Association annual event. The N.A.S.C.'s first convention was inaugurated in 1956, and the next ANA Los Angeles show would be in 1958.

In December 1953 I received a mail bid catalog from James Inc. (D.W. Karp) listing a 1913 Matte Proof Type I nickel and a 1913 Brilliant Proof quarter. No estimates were given and not yet aware of the difficulties ahead I bid \$5.30 (Red Book value \$6.50) for the nickel and \$12.60 for the quarter (which catalogued at \$14.50). Surprisingly the nickel sold at my bid but the quarter realized \$22.75. It wasn't until May 1955 that I received a letter from James Inc., asking if the want list I had submitted November 1954 for the Type 2 nickel was still valid and if so they had one for \$9.50. It was still valid and I mailed my check and back came the coin, a sharply struck Matte Proof.

Thinking back, acquiring the dime and quarter does not seem that difficult. I am sure, however, there were numerous unsuccessful auction bids and quite a few returned checks for sold out coins. In March 1954, Seattle Stamp and Coin of Washington advertised a Proof 1913 dime. I immediately fired off my order and check and sure enough the coin was delivered with a letter thanking me for the \$7.50 check and adding "I am sure your coin will be satisfactory. However, feel free to return for prompt and full refund." Those were the days!!! It was a superb specimen and I wrote and told them so. I also asked if they had the quarter, but apparently they hadn't.

Regarding the quarter, I have a copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Werner enclosing a check in answer to his ad in the June 1954 *Numismatist* for a 1913 Proof quarter from the King Farouk Sale priced at \$22.50. I also have the reply from him advising that the 1913 had been sold but that he had other dates available. Unfortunately (for me) I wasn't interested. In passing I should mention that the quarter catalogued \$16 at the time and I can only assume that the inflated advertised price was due to this particular coin's pedigree.

The following month, July, I received an auction catalogue from Hollinbeck Coin Co., a Des Moines, Iowa firm owned by Arthur and Paul Kagin. Lot 1500 was another 1913 Proof quarter with an estimate of \$25, nine dollars over book. Having lost the Farouk coin I place a winning bid of \$20.50 — under estimate but 25% over book.

Flushed with success and needing only the half dollar, I determined to mount an all-out hunt. I had lost a \$30 bid against a \$30 estimate in a Max Mehl auction in 1953, although I did

win an 1800 half dime at \$15 and an 1805 dime at \$10. both in very good condition in the same sale. The half dollar catalogued only \$20 at the time so my \$30 bid was very fair.

In July 1954 I bid \$26 against a \$25 estimate for a "1913 Brilliant Proof" in an auction by Lexington Coin and Stamp of Norwood, Ohio. I didn't get it. Then there was the Copley Coin, Boston price list that I received in September of that year. Lo and behold, they listed my coin at \$27.50. This time I sent an immediate wire, ordering the coin and advising them a check was being Air Mailed at once. About a week later I received a letter with my returned check stating that the firm was swamped with phone calls, telegrams, etc., and the item was sold. Quite a few years later Maurice Gould, a co-owner of the Copley firm moved to the San Fernando Valley and became quite active in Southern California coin club circles. He and I became good friends and sometime later Maury said he had something for me - my original telegram which he had retrieved from his files.

The letter from Copley was in 1954, and one can imagine how many other attempts I made after that to acquire the half dollar. In 1956 Sam Kabealo, a Pasadena auctioneer conducted a sale at the first N.A.S.C. convention. Catalogued was another one of the half dollars and this time I determined to go whole hog and bid up to \$100. Coin prices had really jumped in the last year and the price had risen to \$90 in the new Red Book. The lot opened at \$75 and moved quickly in \$5 increments. I did manage to get my \$100 bid acknowledged but only to

watch the bidding move up to \$105. \$110. and finally be hammered down at \$115.

I have no idea how many lost opportunities I experienced from February 1956 until Sept. 22, 1957, but on that day, accompanied by my friend, George Bennett, I attended another Kabealo auction at the Green Hotel in Pasadena. My reason for being there was that the catalogue listed my 1913 and this time nothing was going to stop me. George and I examined the coin and it truly was magnificent, brilliant and flawless. The bidding opened at \$205 at what Mr. Kabealo stated was a mail bid. I knew it only booked at \$120, but without the slightest hesitation, called out \$210, forgetting that the proper bid was \$215, a 5% increment. Sam looked at me, paused a moment and then said, "Okay Murray, I'll take your bid." There was no further bidding and the lot was mine. Adding the 4% sales tax, the purchase price was \$218.40 - a far cry from my first offer of \$30 four years earlier. However, the excitement and intense satisfaction of finally completing my birth year set was worth every cent. Incidentally, for quite a while after that sale, every time Mr. Kabealo catalogued a 1913 Proof half dollar (and he specialized in offering Proofs in his sales) there was a notation "Record price \$210 in September sale."

Sometimes I think that a lot of the fun, anticipation, excitement of the chase, and the eventual pride of ownership is missing from today's collecting environment. The advent of the teletype, for instance, has made it too easy.

THE FIRST REPORTED \$1 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE FROM FORT WORTH

By Phil Iversen



figure 1

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing came into existence because of an Act of Congress dated July 11, 1862. It was not needed prior to 1861 as no federal paper money had been issued up to that time. A new issue of currency was authorized, and operations commenced on August 29, 1862 when a force of two men and four women working in a single room in the attic of the main Treasury building began to separate, seal and sign \$1 and \$2 notes which had been printed by private contractors. By 1864, it had become apparent that the United States government was to be indefinitely engaged in the manufacture of paper money. The Bureau gradually absorbed the functions by the private bank note companies, and by October 1, 1877 the printing of all U.S. securities was centralized in the Bureau. In 1880 Congress appropriated money for a separate building. In 1914 operations had increased to such an extent that a larger building was needed. In the spring of that year the Bureau moved into the present main building (figure 1), and in 1938 an annex was opened directly across the street. Thus, in a little over a century the Bureau grew from a small unit of six persons to larger, maodern facilities of close to 25 acres of floor space and employing thousands of people.

Times Are A-Changing

These facilities in Washington, D.C. have been the sole producer of currency used in commerce. With an increased demand for more currency in circulation the Bureau added a second then a third shift in order to meet demand. However, the maximum capacity of production was closely nearling its peak. Based upon reports for future demand, and coupled with a limited working area, it soon became apparent something would need to be done. A recommendation was offered by the Grace Commission that a satellite facility be established in the very near future. This importance was greatly underscored in the early 1980's when an airplane narrowly missed one of the buildings and crashed into the Potomac River. Over eighty locations, all west of the Mississippi River, were considered because the notes were destined primarily for the three (out of twelve) western Federal Reserve districts. Fort Worth, Texas was the site selected for the new facility which is officially known as the Western Currency Facility (Figure 2).

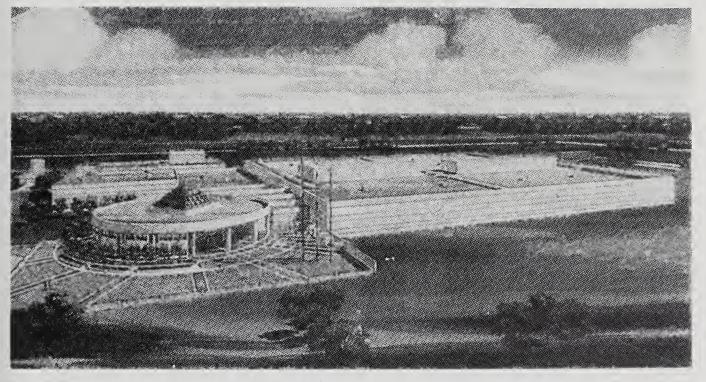


Figure 2

Thrill of the Hunt

It soon became apparent that these new notes would need to be identified as having been printed in Fort Worth instead of Washington, D.C. To distinguish the difference, an "FW" in small capital letters was placed on the printing plate just to the left of the check plate letter in the bottom right corner directly above the Federal Reserve District on the face of the note. On this note the plate letter is "F" and the Federal Reserve District number is "12" (for the 12th District which is headquartered in San Francisco).

The Big Find

In early 1991, production of the new \$1 notes began coming off the printing presses and stored with distribution scheduled for the middle of the year. Collectors from across the country would look at all of their notes to see if they would be the first to find a Fort Worth note. The big moment for this collector arrived at approximately 7:15 p.m. on July 9 when one of three notes received in change at a local grocery store had the "FW" prefix. The word, "discovery," was added to the title of an exhibit showcasing this note because it was the first one to be reported in the numismatic press. Articles about this discovery appeared in *Numismatic News* (July 23); *Coin World* (July 24); *Bank Note Reporter* (August 1991). Other notes have been found with both higher and lower serial numbers. However, being the first to discover something of this nature is, without a doubt, quite a memorable event. Not only is this a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, but also an historic one, too. Although the note is worth \$1 if I wanted to spend it, its true value is priceless in the memories it will have when I share the story with fellow coin collectors.

DETAILS OF THE "FW" DISCOVERY NOTE

Type of Note: Federal Reserve Denomination: One Dollar

Series: 1988A Size: 2.61" x 6.14"

Signatures: Catalina Vasquez Villalpando (Treasurer of the U.S.)

Nicholas F. Brady (Secretary of the Treasury)

District: 12 (San Francisco) Serial Number: L93908305C

Issuing Facility: Western Currency Facility, Fort Worth, Texas.

References:

A Guide Book of Modern United States Currency. Neil Shafer. 1973. Whitman Publishing Company. Racine, WI.

Bank Note Reporter. July, 1991. Krause Publications. Iola, WI.

Coin World. July 24, 1991. Amos Press, Inc. Sidney, OH.

Coin World Almanac. 1990. Amos Press, Inc. Sidney, OH.

Numismatic News. July 23, 1991. Krause Publications. Iola, WI.



FROM THE BOOKSHELF

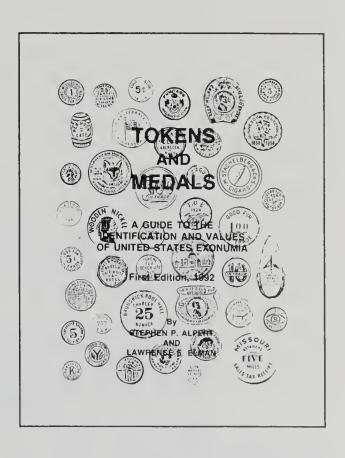
We often read that the world has entered the "Golden Age of Information!" It's true. Every facet of our lives is affected. And the world of numismatics is no exception. Books discussing virtually every area of coin collecting are hitting the marketplace in record numbers, and I must raise my voice along with the chorus of other voices saying the hobby is better off for it!

Adding to that body of numismatic knowledge known as exonumia is a new release entitled, *Tokens and Medals, A Guide to the Identification and Values of United States Exonumia*, by Stephen P. Alpert and Lawrence E. Elman.

This 300-page Guide covers specialized topics ranging from Advertising tokens, Apothecary Weights, Aviation tokens, Admission passes, and Amusement tokens (that's just the A's) to Western pieces and Wooden money. A total of 67 chapters, each devoted to a different topic, are included in this 8-1/2 x 11 volume.

In numismatics, the first question always is: What's it worth! *Tokens and Medals* answers this question by

listing a value for each of the more than 4000 illustrated pieces. So, if exonumia is an area of interest to you, and you enjoy numismatically related collectibles — the very mention of which brings a question mark look to the face of most collectors — then this Guide is highly recommended.



Editor's Note: Stephen Alpert is President of the California Association of Token Collectors, an NASC affiliated club.

CLUB REPORT

By Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

NEW MEETING TIMES AND/OR LOCATION

San Gabriel Valley
Coin Club

Pasadena Elds Lodge 400 W. Colorado Blvd. (At Orange Grove)

Pasadena, California.

2nd Wed instead of 3rd; 8:00 pm

HAVE YOU HEARD?

- Foster Hall —This 14th President of the NASC died in January at his home in Hemet. We have not seen him at the recent conventions because of his poor health, but he was a giant among the early founders of the NASC. We express our condolences to his family.
- Fred W. Coops 1918-1992. The San Bernardino Dealer and friend of all collectors and clubs died in January. He had been in the stamp and coin business since 1935, having followed in his father's footsteps. This editor once served as President of the Desert Coin Prospectors, the coin club in Apple Valley and Victorville. Mr. Coops helped in so many ways; always with good cheer and at considerable cost to him in time and money. The hobby has truly lost a friend. Rest in Peace.
- A Great Idea Your Club Editor notes that "COIN," the monthly bulletin of the West Valley Coin Club highlights one of their own members under the heading "A Moment With A Member." The spotlight contains a little family history as well as the member's interests, etc. If you want more information, contact Dillon Frost, the editor.
- A Tape Library of Your Collection The Southern California Ancient Numismatic Society (SCANS) recently had a program presented by Harold Donald on "Viewing Ancient Coins from Line Drawings to High-teck Audio-video Cameras." Those in attendance were shown how to have a tape library of ones collection made. Contact Harold Donald to learn more about this idea.
- Santa Barbara Coin Club Bob DeMott, a founder of the Santa Barbara Coin Club died January 28th following a brief illness. We send our condolences.

IN HONOR OF:

- Exhibit Winner Phil Iversen, President of S.I.N., the San Gabriel Valley Coin Club and an officer in many more, was the proud winner of a 3rd place, 2nd place, and 1st place award for his exhibits at the recent Golden State Coin Show. If you looked at his great exhibits, you know that Phil richly deserved the recognition.
- West Valley Coin Club Awards These awards were presented at the installation banquet in January, 1992. The Russ Snyder Award for the best exhibits went to Maurice Getz. The Ruth Johnson Literary Award went to Dillon Frost, and the George Price Award for Service to the Club was earned b Eileen Bernstein. Congratulations to all of you!
- Bill and Elizabeth Wisslead The Society of International Numismatics presented their prestigious Medal of Merit to this couple at the recent Golden State Coin Show. Bill is a former president of the NASC and wife Elizabeth has held many responsible posts with this club.
- Long Beach Coin Club Exhibit Winners Arri Jaob, the young, enthusiastic President of the Long Beach Coin Club, along with Richard Jozefiak and Dale Snyder, won exhibit awards at the Golden State Coin Show. We'd like to see more clubs represented at the Golden State Show. It's your show.
- John Lenker San Bernardino County Coin Club member number 2, John Lenker was honored at the January 11th Banquet of the San Bernardino Club for all of the things he has done for the club.
- Mike Dinius and Gasaly Stanbridge At the Installation and Awards Banquet of the Culver City Coin Club, Mike Dinius received the "Nate Bromberg Memorial Junior Achievement Award." And the "Myron McClaflin Memorial Service Award" was given to a surprised Gasaly Stanbridge. We add our applause.
- George Russell Speechless was the way it was described when George was the recipient to the Aubrey Austin Award for his service to the Bay Cities Coin Club at the December 9th banquet. We add our congratulations.
- Don Conrad Each year the Fontana United Numismatists present the "People's Choice Award" for exhibiting. The award, given at the Christmas Pot Luck, went to Don Conrad for his display of "Signatures on Coins."



THE COVINA COIN CLUB COIN-A-RAMA

WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY APRIL 26, 1992

FROM 9:00 AM TO 5:00 PM
AT THE JOSLYN SENIOR CENTER
815 NORTH BARRANCA AVENUE
COVINA

FREE ADMISSION

VISITOR'S WELCOME

NEW SLIDE PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

Thanks to the efforts of Phil Iversen, Chairman of the NASC Audio-Visual Committee, ten new slide shows from the NASC archives have been converted from obsolete glass mounted slides to cardboard mounts. As part of the NASC strategy to be a more valuable resource for our member clubs, these slide programs can be borrowed upon request. Each program is accompanied by a written text for narration purposes.

Ancient Greek Coin Types [Part I - 700 B.C. to 336 B.C.

29 color slides; shows the development of the art of coinage from its beginning to its peak.

Ancient Greek Coin Types [Part II - 336 B.C. to 57 A.D.

32 color slides; Shows the decline of the art of coinage using bronze, silver, and gold coins.

State & Federal Coppers of Mexico

42 color slides; Depicts coins from the first mint in the Western hemisphere, plus nine states that issued their own coinage.

A History of Colonial Paper Currency

51 color slides; A historic look at many of the notes issued by different states from 1690 through 1877.

The Old San Francisco Mint

80 color slides; Walk through time and history to witness the beginning through the restoration of this historic site.

Coins With Special Significance

43 black & white slides; Covers the mileposts in the history of money. Included are United States, foreign, ancient, and Colonial issues.

State Bank Note Engravings

34 color slides; Focuses on the pictoral vignettes of United States Bank Notes, often called "broken" or "obsolete bank notes."

Roman Republic Coinage

52 color slides; Covers the period from the 3rd Century B.C. to the time of the first Emperor.

Confederate State Currency

66 color slides; Illustrates the principal types of Confederate notes, in denominations of \$1 to \$1000, issued between 1861 and 1864.

Types of Commemorative Half Dollars

48 color slides; Shows both obverse and reverse of U.S. commemorative coins issued between 1892 and 1954.

Free use of the above slide programs by your club would be welcome. Requests to borrow any of the available titles should be directed to:

Phil Iversen, P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91493-5207

THE 1992 U.K. GOLD PROOF SOVEREIGNS



Ranking among the classics of numismatics, the British gold sovereign was first issued in 1489 — three years before Columbus discovered America. Henry VII had defeated the usurper Richard III at the

Battle of Bosworth in 1485, an event often regarded as marking the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of an era of much prosperity for England.

Continued on next page

The celebrated Italian engraver Benedetto Pistrucci was engaged to prepare the design, and the result was the now classic portrait of "St. George Slaying the Dragon." From the earliest works of the Dark Ages when he was depicted as the holy knight whose virtue and courage triumphed over evil, the legend of St. George has been a popular theme for artists to portray.

The new sovereign made its appearance in 1817 and resembled its original Tudor counterpart in name and value only, being little more than half the weight and half the diameter of its illustrious predecessor. The new sovereign was destined to become the centerpiece of British coinage and came to epitomize the power of Britain and its Empire "on which the sun never set."

During the long reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) the sovereign reached new heights of importance. Respected worldwide for the accuracy of its weight and fineness, almost one billion coins were struck in London and branch mints around the world. With the onset of World War I, the sovereign fell out of use as a circulation coin and was replaced by the Bradbury 1-pound note — named after the treasury official who signed them.

The importance of the sovereign as a bullion coin continued until the adoption of "one ounce of gold" as an international standard of trade. The coin's weight of .2354 ounces of fine gold was inconvenient and production was discontinued in the early 1980's. Even today, however, the sovereign is still traded in many parts of the world, and its reputation and popularity remain so high that frosted proof coins are issued each year.

Henry VII became one of the great monarchs of Europe and recognized the need for a large, handsome gold coin to convey the majesty of the throne and build national prestige. Because of the value that the pound represented, it offered not only a means of storing wealth, but an ideal unit of currency for use in international trade. Although the pound sterling of twenty shillings had existed for centuries, the sovereign was England's first one pound coin.

The first gold sovereign in 1489 proved a huge success. The obverse depicted King Henry in all his majestic glory. Indeed, it was the appearance of his effigy together with the personal interest that the monarch took in it, that made the name "sovereign" so appropriate for the new coin. The reverse was equally magnificent, depicting a double Tudor Rose and the Royal Coat of Arms.

The value and weight of the sovereign changed during the next century and, for a time, the coin disappeared from circulation. The end of the Napoleonic Wars eventually brought about the opportunity for a complete recoinage in Britain and the gold sovereign was reintroduced.

Struck in 22-karat gold, the 1992 sovereign features the Pistrucci engraving of St. George and the Dragon on the reverse. The obverse bears Raphael Maklouf's portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Issued in a number of configurations, sets consisting of the Five Pound proof, the Double-Sovereign, the Sovereign, and the Half-Sovereign have been authorized. And it's good news for collectors this year — the British Royal Mint will produce only 1,250 of these sets for all of 1992.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY

Presents Its

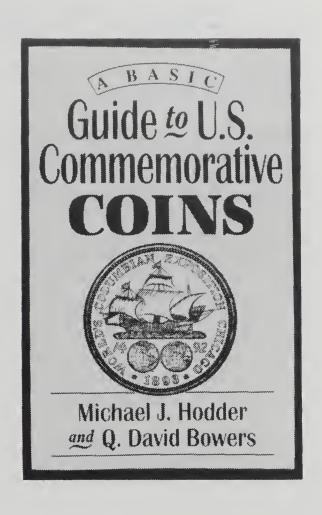


DAY'S INN — California Room 1500 S. Raymond Ave.

91 Fwy. - Raymond Ave. & East St. Exit Fullerton / Anaheim

A BASIC GUIDE TO U.S. COMMEMORATIVE COINS

By Michael J. Hodder and Q. David Bowers



Q. David Bowers, in case you've been off the planet for the past quarter-century, happens to be the world's leading author of U.S. numismatic books. He's written on practically every conceivable subject, and there is seemingly little that this expert hasn't waxed eloquently about. Which is why we are so excited about his new offering — A Basic Guide to U.S. Commemorative Coins.

Teaming up with Michael J. Hodder, an independent numismatic researcher, Bowers presents the basic information necessary for beginning to intermediate collectors to get "up and running" in the collecting of U.S. commemoratives. When Aaron Feldman first uttered his immortal words, "Buy the book before the coin," he may have had books like this in mind. The key word is "education."

To quote from the introduction: "The purpose of this Guide is to provide a capsule history, together with relevant distribution figures and other data, for United States commemorative silver and gold coins from the 19th century to the present time." The rest of the book is easy to assimilate and read.

The book's scope includes the entire U.S. commemorative series, from the Columbian half of 1892 through the modern silver, gold, and clad pieces of recent years. Each is pictured and discussed in this 165-page volume.

If you don't need the detail and depth of *Commemorative Coins of the United States*, *A Complete Encyclopedia* (also by Bowers), then the *Basic Guide to U.S. Commemorative Coins* would be a valuable addition to your library.

NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

(This directory is constantly being updated. If any changes or additions should be made, please write to the Editor.)

- AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (Meeting time & place not available); Mailing Address: P.O. Box 652, Saugus, CA 91350-0652.
- ANAHEIM COIN CLUB Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 2271 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (West of Brookhurst St.); Mailing Address: Box 847, Anaheim, CA 92805-0847.
- ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF L.A. Mailing Address: Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305. BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m., 1130 M Street (YMCA Bldg.), Bakersfield; Mailing Address: Box 1535, Bakersfield, CA 93301.
- **BAY CITIES COIN CLUB** Meets 2nd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library; Sixth & Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica; Mailing Address: Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.
- CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS Meets 3rd Sat. or Sun. of odd-numbered months, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. at members' homes and other locations. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 66331, Los Angeles, CA 90066.
- CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY Meets quarterly at GSCS & CSNA conventions; All day show in June or July; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 295, Patton, CA 92369.
- CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Meets twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166.
- CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Chruch Lab, Cal Tech Campus, Pasadena; Mailing Address: Rex D. Wells T1605, 4800 Oak Grove Ave.; Pasadena, CA 91103.
- COLLECTORS OF THE REALM Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 29092, Hollywood, CA 90029.
- COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (C.O.I.N.) Meets annually at Golden State Coin Show, plus three Board meetings a year; Mailing Address: Mary Yahalom, P.O. Box 3637, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.
- COVINA COIN CLUB Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91785.
- CULVER CITY COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Thrus., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Bldg., Garden Room, Culver and Overland, Culver City; Mailing Address: Paul Borack, 3125 W. Washington Blvd., Marina Del Rey, CA 90292.
- **DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS** Meets 4th Mon., 8:00 p.m., California Federal S & L, 8211 Firestone Blvd., Downey; Mailing Address: Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.
- FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Ayala Rec. Park, Valley Blvd., Bloomington, CA 92316; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1510, Redlands, CA 92373.
- GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton Savings & Loan, 12860 Euclid (1 block north of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mailing Address: 2315 Mira Ct #133, Anaheim, CA 92802.
- GLENDALE COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8474, Glendale, CA 91214.
- **HEARTLAND COIN CLUB** Meets 3rd Wed., 6:30 p.m., Bostonia Park Recreation Bldg., El Cajon; Mailing Address: c/o Don Pimentel, 9313 Mission Gorge Rd., Santee, CA 92071.
- HEMET NUMISMATISTS Meets 3rd Wed., 1:30 p.m., 1st Presbyterian Church, Family Center, 158 S. Buena Vista, Hemet; Mailing Address: P. O Box 3082, Hemet, CA 92546.
- ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF L.A. Meets 1st Sun., 1:00 p.m., Cal Federal Savings & Loan, 9696 Wilshire Blvd.; Mailing Address: Sally Marx, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.
- ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF L.A. Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal Savings & Loan, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3637 Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

- ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY Meets 4th Sun. of evennumbered months, 1:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 140 E. Palm Ave., Monrovia; Mailing Address: 15540 E. Lambert Bl., Whittier, CA 90604.
- LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m. Laguna Hills Leisure World Clubhouse No. 3, Dining Room No. 1 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mailing Address: P. O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.
- LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Wed., 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mailing Address: c/o Henry Glunz, 1231 Golden Rain Road, #70, Seal Beach, CA 90740.
- **LERC (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** Meets 1st and 3rd Wed. 7:30 p.m., Lockheed Recreation Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mailing Address: c/o E. Gagnon, 1328 J. Lee Circle, Glendale, CA 91208.
- **LITTON COIN CLUB** Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Ave., Bldg. 32, Room #3, Woodland Hills; Mailing Address: c/o Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.
- LONG BEACH COIN CLUB Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Los Altos United Methodist Church, Fellowship Hall; 5950 E. Willow St., Long Beach; Mailing Address: P. O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.
- LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Federal Savings & Loan, 465 N. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles; Mailing Address: Box 3637, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.
- NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 5201 Laurel Canyon Blvd., N. Hollywood; Mailing Address: Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.
- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION Meets annually in September, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco; Mailing Address: Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.
- NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec. Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mailing Address: 11260 Overland Ave., #20-B, Culver City, CA 90230.
- ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB No Meeting Place as of 12/29/91. Mailing Address: Roy Iwata, Box 2449, Seal Beach, CA 90740.
- ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB Meets 4th Wed., 8:00 p.m., Community Room, Fullerton Savings, 1805 West Orangethorpe Ave. (at Brookhurst), Fullerton; Mailing Address: Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.
- PICO RIVERA CLUB Meets 2nd Tues., Security National Bank, Rosemead Square, Rosemead; Mailing Address: 8555 Marshall St., Rosemead, CA 91770
- **REDLANDS COIN CLUB** Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m., Smiley Library, 125 W. Vine St., Redlands; Mailing Address: Box 1510, Redlands, CA 92373.
- SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB Meets 3rd Thurs., 7:30 p.m. San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (I-10 & California St. to Museum), San Bernardino; Mailing Address: P. O. 1028, Colton, CA 92324.
- SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Pasadena Elks Lodge, 400 W. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413.
- *SANTA ANA COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South "C" Street, Tustin; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2073, Santa Ana, CA 92707.
- SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB Meets 4th Mon. except July and September, 8:00 p.m., MacKenzie Park Recreation Building, McCaw Ave., Los Pappppositas, Santa Barbara; Mailing Address: Box 745, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.
- **SOCIETY OF SILVER DOLLAR COLLECTORS** Meets during major conventions and at other designated times; Mailing Address: Box 2123, Sepulveda, CA 91393.
- SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS Meets 2nd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Santa Monica Public Library; Sixth & Santa Monica, Santa Monica; Mailing Address: P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.
- **SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB** Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of America Conference Room, Bishop; Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Meets 4th Sun., 1:30 p.m., Coast Federal Bank, 10101 Riverside Drive, Taluca Lake, CA; Mailing Address: P. O. Box 570552, Tarzana, CA 91357.
- SUN CITY COIN CLUB Meets 3rd Tues., except July and August, 1:00 p.m., Club Room, Del Webb Hall, Sun City Civic Center; Mailing Address: 28791 Carmel Road, Sun City, CA 92381.
- *TUSTIN COIN CLUB Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p.m., Tustin Senior Center, 200 South "C" Street, Tustin; Mailing Address: Box 855, Garden Grove, CA 92642.
- **UPLAND COIN CLUB** Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Magnolia Recreation Center, 651 W. 15th St., Upland; Mailing Address: P. O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91785.
- *VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Church of Christ, Auxiliary Room, 5401 Telegraph Road, Ventura, CA 93006; Mailing Address: P. O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.
- **VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB** Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mailing Address: P. O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.
- WEST VALLEY VOIN CLUB Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Moose Lodge Post #1738, 7144 Balboa Blvd. (at Sherman Way), Van Nuys; Mailing Address: Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412.
- WHITTIER COIN CLUB Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Road & Scott Ave., Whittier; Mailing Address: 15540 E. Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90604.
- * Information changed since last publication in the Quarterly.



You would smile too! Jerry Yaholom (L) accepts the N.A.S.C.'s highest honor, the Goodson Award, from Awards Chairmen, Paul Borack, at the N.A.S.C. Breakfast. Congratulations!

WHY JOIN THE

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA?

Organized in 1954, the Numismatic Association of Southern California is a non-profit organization dedicated to the education and welfare of scholars and collectors of coins and other numismatic materials. It serves the Southern California collecting fraternity and its 58 member clubs. Membership is open to all, even those who reside outside its geographical region.

The Magazine, *The N.A.S.C. Quarterly*, is published four times a year and distributed to members free of charge. News of the Association, including convention coverage; educational articles; coin trends; junior activities; member club reports and numismatic events; and dealer advertisements are included in the magazine.

At the yearly January Convention, the Association holds a member club benefit gold drawing and presents a number of numismatic awards: Karl M. Brainard Memorial Literary Award for the most outstanding article published in the Quarterly; The President's Trophy for the best member club monthly newsletter; The Richard P. Goodson Award for the individual(s) who have best contributed to numismatics through the N.A.S.C.; and the Maurice M. Gould Junior Achievement Award to the Association's outstanding young numismatist.

The Association holds an annual Convention in the Los Angeles area, which is open to the public, issues a commemorative show theme medal, hosts many outstanding educational forums featuring some of the finest nationally known speakers, features a large dealer bourse from all over the United States and outstanding competitive exhibits. Collectors who display materials in several categories vie for the coveted Abe Kosoff Memorial Best-In-Show Award. Juniors compete for the Junior Best-In-Show sponsored by Galaxie Designs.

In addition to the yearly Convention, the Association sponsors a numismatic workshop for both collectors and non-collectors.

Officers and members are available on the Association's Speaker's List to present educational programs in many fields, or member clubs may use slide programs held by their Visual Education Chairman.

Attached is an application for membership in the Numismatic Association of Southern California. Regular dues are \$10.00 a year for individuals and clubs. Why not join us, today!

ACTIVE MEMBER.....\$10.00
JUNIOR MEMBER.....\$10.00
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of same, and enclose herewith \$ _____



Lynda Richard N.A.S.C. Corresponding Secretary P.O. Box 29092 Los Angeles, CA 90029-0092

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NO.

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in the

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Print Name	Occupation	
Mailing Address	Jr. □ (Under 18)	
City	State	Zip
Sponsored By	Applicant Signature _	
I herewith make application for mer	mbership in the above society, subject to	the constitution and by-laws

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